# NASA TECH BRIEF

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## Low-Resistivity Homogeneous Elastomers

Electrically-conducting elastomers or plastics ordinarily contain some form of finely divided carbon or imbedded metallic conductors. However, such products are of limited use because they are inhomogeneous; carbon or metallic particles separate from elastomers that are under tension or pressure, and there is a decrease in conductivity.

It has been found that a mixture of polyurethane polyelectrolyte (made from polypropylene glycol) and a soluble, conducting organic compound such as lithium tetracyanoquinodimethan (LiTCNQ) produces a homogeneous elastomer which has a resistivity several orders of magnitude less than the polyelectrolyte alone. Thus, whereas a typical commercially available elastomeric polyurethane has a resistivity of approximately $10^{14}$ ohm-cm at room temperature, the new elastomer has a resistivity of the order of $5 \times 10^{8}$ ohm-cm at room temperature and can dissipate an electrostatic charge.

Like most nonmetals, the resistivity of polyurethanes is high and decreases with increasing temperatures, but the new elastomeric material has a novel resistivity dependence on temperature, that is, the resistivity changes dramatically over a narrow temperature range in the vicinity of the glass transition temperature. In one instance, a sample showed a resistivity of about $1.5 \times 10^{12}$ ohm-cm at −20°C and $1.0 \times 10^{8}$ ohm-cm at +40°C. The new homogeneous elastomers, with a relatively low resistivity in the rubbery state and an extreme rate of change in resistivity with temperature, may provide the basis for construction of thermal switches and are potential candidates for replacing the polymers currently used in operating-room equipment and clothing, photocopy equipment, manufacture of plastic photographic film, etc.

### Reference:

Somoano, R. B., Yen, S. S. and Rembaum, A.: Low Resistivity Elastomers. Polymer Letters, vol. 8, p. 467, 1970.

### Note:

Requests for further information may be directed to:

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Reference: TSP 73-10349

### Patent status:

NASA has decided not to apply for a patent.

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